

# WEATHER FORECAST.

Rain with rising temperature to-day; tomorrow fair.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 41; lowest, 32.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 163—DAILY.

NEW YORK,

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## WANTS GERMAN REPARATIONS IN RAW MATERIALS

Would Demoralize Trade if Paid in Finished Goods, Asserts the President of Board of Trade.

BERLIN OPPOSES PLAN Germans Going to London on Condition Negotiations Are Based on Their Proposals.

CLAIM RIGHT TO DISCUSS World's Economic Structure Won't Stand Strain of Paris Reparations Programme.

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald.

The solution of the German reparations problem which Sir Robert Horne, president of the British Board of Trade, suggests and which provides for reparations payments in raw materials, is described in German official quarters here as "merely another swing in the vicious circle of the Allies which is making all the parties dizzy." Sir Robert, speaking in St. Paul, said the Allies should not permit the Germans to pay the reparations in finished goods, because such payments would demoralize British industry.

The Germans declare such reparations scheme will not work; that it cannot work.

Simultaneous with the announcement that Berlin would send representatives to the London conference of the allied Premiers, German officials here pointed out, as they termed it, "the weakness of the scaffold upon which it is planned to hang Germany."

They say the world's economic structure will not stand the strain of the reparations programme and freely quote British and American private authorities to this effect.

Germans Seek to Fix Basis. It is pointed out that the Berlin Government lays down the condition that the negotiations in London shall be based upon proposals which Germany reserves the right to lay before the conference.

German officials here, commenting on the German proposals, assert they have no raw materials—not even enough for their own industries. They call attention to the fact that Germany has lost the coal and iron of Alsace-Lorraine; that the Saar Valley is no longer under her control, and that probably she will lose Silesia. Therefore, they declare, apart from potash, Germany has not and will not have any raw materials to send out.

Sir Robert Horne intended that Germany should get raw materials from other countries in exchange for finished goods. The German answer is that this would put the British in exactly the same position as if Germany paid in finished goods, because what Britain exports to Germany is finished goods, and what Germany exports to Britain is raw materials. The argument is advanced by the Germans merely to show how impossible the reparations programme as it stands is to them.

Embargo Would Hurt Allies. The Germans say that if the British put an embargo on finished German goods, France and Italy will go likewise and that the Germans must needs sell in countries like America and Argentina. They admit frankly they do not think America will like this any too well.

Premier Lloyd George says Germany will not be allowed to pay the reparations by sending out cheap goods, but the Germans say that will simply be the case where they can raise prices so the goods will be no longer cheap, which will make the Allies themselves pay the German indemnity.

The Germans are making the most of the endless complications arising out of the Allies' carefully planned arrangement to punish Germany. This is best illustrated by the trouble arising out of the ships which Germany turned over to England. Of the 300 vessels allotted, only 150 have been sold, but that was enough to depress the English shipbuilding trade and to give rise to much unemployment in this country. The remaining 150 vessels are on the hands of the Government and it is costing much to maintain them. As a part of the indemnity it is held that these vessels really represent a loss, while shipbuilders here have further fear in connection with the sale of the vessels remaining on hand.

Postponement Until March. Now that the date for the German reparations conference has been postponed until the first week in March, abroad Foreign Office observers here are venturing to predict that the London conference will be the last of the meetings which have dragged the Treaty of Versailles through two years. They believe that Dr. Walter Simons, German Foreign Minister, realizing that the allied terms must be accepted by the Allies, is preparing German opinion for that eventuality.

The New York Herald correspondent here learned that Premier Lloyd George's

## French-English Boycott Is Urged in Germany

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The Hansa League, the largest association in Germany representing economic interests, trade and industry, announces that a number of its members are urging a boycott of the French and English in favor of goods from America and neutrals. If Great Britain continues to support France in regard to reparations the directors of the league will examine into the suggestions and adopt the measures it thinks advisable.

## NO HOPE GIVEN FRANCE ON DEBT

Cancellation of Interallied Obligations Discussed in Paris in 1919.

BRIAND DEMANDS VOTE

Debate Reveals That World Supply of Gold Marks Is Under 30 Billions.

By LAURENCE HILLS. Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald.

That the whole question of cancelling the inter-allied war debts was discussed at the time of the peace conference by the committee on reparations with American members of the commission present, but that little hope was given to France of any such solution of the problem being evolved, was admitted in the French Chamber of Deputies this afternoon by Louis Klotz, who was Premier Clemenceau's Finance Minister, and who headed the French reparations committee at that time.

M. Klotz attacked Premier Briand's accord with Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain for nearly three hours, chiefly on the insufficiency of the financial help France is to obtain and the failure of M. Briand to insist on something definite in the way of an international financial agreement which would take care of France's exterior debt of 16,000,000,000 gold francs to the United States and more than 13,000,000,000 gold francs to England. He pointed to the hopelessness of the situation if Germany's debt were discounted and France received only 40,000,000,000 gold francs as her share of the German reparations to cover her huge budget deficit and the claims the United States and Great Britain may justly present any time they want to.

Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, replying to M. Klotz's challenge, contended that there were less than 30,000,000,000 gold francs in the world, which would not enable the discounting of the reparations bill at 3 per cent., even if Germany were disposed to do so.

Heated passages frequently marked the debate, in which Premier Briand joined repeatedly, insisting he had given something the Treaty of Versailles had not, and he vaguely hinted he would be able to report even greater progress if given another fifteen days to continue his conversations with the Allies of France, but he would not give a vote of absolute confidence. The vote will be taken to-morrow.

The total of France's claims for damage sustained at the hands of Germany during the war have been placed by French public opinion at a sum in excess of 200,000,000,000 francs. Only a part of these claims, however, are included in the total of 228,000,000,000 francs demanded of Germany in annuities by the combined allied nations in the reparations bill recently presented.

Additional amounts in reparations payments were provided for by the 12 per cent. tax on German exports.

STATE TROOPERS OUT IN ALBANY CAR STRIKE

Rioting in Troy Also Causes Gov. Miller's Call.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—An order was issued last night for State troopers to go out this morning to protect residents and property from injury during the surface car strike. The request for the troopers was made by Mayor James R. Watt. Gov. Miller quickly gave his sanction. About 100 troopers were sent to Albany and Troy. Every attempt to operate cars in both cities was met with opposition. Many persons have been injured.

Troy's list of injured reached nineteen, one a woman. Four cars were wrecked, seven strikers sent out for the first time tried to take them to this city. Other property of the United Traction Company was injured. Switches were tampered with and over-riding cars pulled down, so that operation was practically impossible.

EGG PRICES A HOLDUP, SAYS STATE OFFICIAL

Finds Profits in Places Exceed 100 Per Cent.

Agents of the State Department of Food and Markets canvassed delicatessen shops, groceries and dairy stands in various sections of the city yesterday. Last night Herschel H. Jones, director of the department, issued a statement asserting that the prices charged for eggs at some of these stores amounted to a "holdup," and that in many cases more than 100 per cent. profit was being made.

The agents found prices especially high in the district south of Columbia University and in the Brooklyn Heights section. Mr. Jones said that the finest eggs in the market had dropped 14 cents at wholesale since last Friday, and 26 cents in the last two weeks. The retail grocers and dairy store proprietors, he said, were guilty of the "rankest profiteering."

## BRINDLE'S TERM 5 TO 10 YEARS BUT HE FACES THIRTY

Building Labor Czar Must Stand Trial on Other Indictments.

INTERMYER TO REMAIN

Investigator Will Push Extortion Cases Against Union Leaders.

HETTRICK TRIAL BEGINS

Prosecution of 'Code of Practice' Chief and Others to Be Cleaned Up First.

Although the sentence imposed upon Robert P. Brindle by Supreme Court Justice John V. McAvoy yesterday was only for an indeterminate term of from five to ten years at hard labor, it was announced later in the day that the deposed labor czar is to be placed on trial again in the near future on two more indictments in which he is named as co-defendant with certain of his lieutenants. In event of his conviction on these it will be within the power of the court to add thirty years to the term already imposed.

One of these indictments accuses Brindle and Peter Stadtmuller, his so-called "chief of staff" and principal go-between, with having extorted \$1,000 from the Garden City Wrecking Company upon the threat that they would ruin the concern if the money was not paid. The other accuses Brindle, William H. Chapman, "walking delegate" of the journeymen plumbers' union, and Richard Pike, another walking delegate, who is a fugitive from justice, with having extorted \$2,000 from Joseph Goldblatt, owner of a building on which their organization had called a strike.

Samuel Untermyer, who successfully prosecuted Brindle for the extortion of \$5,000 from Max Aronson, garment manufacturer, plans to prosecute both of these cases in person.

Meantime the trial of John H. Hettrick, monarch of the employers' combines, which have been under fire by the Lockwood legislative committee, began before the Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court. The other cases against Brindle will have to wait until Hettrick's trial is ended.

On Trial With Hettrick.

By holding court until 7 o'clock last night Justice McAvoy managed to get eight jurors sworn into the panel that will decide the fate of the master organizer and three codefendants who are being tried with him. These codefendants are the same William H. Chapman, who is under indictment for extortion with Brindle; William J. Doran, president of the plumbers' union, and Herbert Smith, of the firm of Hemlin & Smith, members of the Master Plumbers' Association. The charge against them is that they endeavored to coerce master plumbers into joining groups which Hettrick was organizing for the purpose of boosting prices.

There is a small sized array of legal talent in the case. The prosecution is represented by Henry L. Stimson, Kenneth M. Spence, Nathaniel L. Goldstein, Timothy M. Pfeiffer and Leland M. Dyer. The defendants are represented by Martin Conboy, William J. Fallon, Charles H. Hyde, one time City Chamberlain; Robert H. Elder, George Z. Medalle and Nathaniel Cohen.

The questioning of the jurors had to do largely with the impressions they had gained from reading newspaper reports of the Lockwood committee's investigation, which resulted in the indictment of Hettrick on this and other charges. Several were excused because they said they had formed such positive opinions they could not judge the case fairly.

The next problem of the party adverse to the release of the labor czar was to attract attention to themselves, for a leaky rowboat was the only conveyance available at the pier. Mr. Harding took the lead in the demonstration of distress. Treating for out on the abandoned pier on timbers that creaked threateningly, he waved a white handkerchief and shouted at the top of his lungs. Other members of the party joined in the noise, and a Secret Service man fired a salvo with his pistol.

Under the present parole laws the labor chief is entitled to about one year off his minimum sentence for good behavior, so that in event of his conviction being upheld he may apply to the Parole Board for his liberty at the end of four years. There was an impression in some quarters yesterday that he would have to serve little more than three years, but this was denied at the District Attorney's office.

The scene attending the sentencing of the labor leader who had controlled 115,000 workmen and through them had dominated the building industry of the city was perhaps the most remarkable that has been witnessed upon the sentencing of any individual in the Criminal Court Building in many years. Brindle's supporters thronged the court room and adjoining corridors. When Chief Clerk William Penny called him to the rail a hush fell both inside and outside the room.

ALL EAST COAST TIMES. "Florida Herald," advertisement not about one year, \$250. Atlantic Coast Line, 1230 N. Y. Ave.—Ad.

## Harding to Give Jobs to Clark and Chamberlain

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., Feb. 8. At least two leading Democrats who went down to defeat in the Republican landslide last November will be invited to take office under the Harding administration. They are Representative Champ Clark (Mo.), minority leader of the House, and Senator George E. Chamberlain (Ore.).

Senator Harding has sent word to the Capitol that he has great admiration for both Senator Chamberlain and Speaker Clark, and is said to have asked that a watch be kept for posts that would be suitable for them on one of the commissions under the Government.

## HARDING ABANDONS HOUSEBOAT TRIP

Stranded Victoria Remains Stuck in Mud of Mosquito Lagoon.

TAKES TRAIN TO-DAY

President-Elect's Party Treads Jungle Trail to Gather Belongings.

DAVOTA, Fla., Feb. 8.—After a day's outing in Sea Breeze and Daytona President-elect Harding returned to his stranded houseboat Victoria in Mosquito Lagoon to-night to pack his baggage and to bid farewell to the vacation ship.

All efforts to pull the Victoria out of the mud failed to-day, and Mr. Harding decided not to wait longer for her to resume her northward cruise. He expects to come ashore to-morrow morning and complete his trip up the coast to St. Augustine by train.

The President-elect's return to the houseboat involved many difficulties, the party threading a narrow jungle trail and picking a precarious way along a rickety pier to board the launch that took them out to the Victoria. The trip furnished a familiar companion piece to Mr. Harding's experience last November when he attempted to leave Port Isabel, Texas, after similar bad luck had broken up his vacation there.

Old Pier Discovered.

When Mr. Harding came ashore in a launch yesterday his party searched the river banks as far north as New Smyrna, a distance of twenty miles, before they found a safe landing. To-day, however, a Secret Service man was scouting and discovered a decaying pier jutting out from a primeval forest of palmettos almost opposite the spot where the Victoria lies. It was there that the President-elect put out to-night to board the houseboat.

The explorations of the Secret Service men lasted until afternoon, his experiences including an encounter with a group of negroes who refused to let him land his rowboat because one of them had caught a glimpse of a pistol tucked beneath his belt. It was whispered along the river bank that he was a revenue agent, but he finally convinced the owner of the boat to the contrary.

Meantime in Seabreeze the party hosts who always gather around a celebrity had taken charge of Mr. Harding's entertainment and had thrown the door of hospitality open wide. From the links they gathered him in for a launch party that lasted till late in the afternoon, and then they undertook to pilot him down the river bank until they established liaison with the Secret Service expedition.

Road Becomes a Trail.

Distributing the party in a half dozen automobiles, they started southward toward Dixie Highway. At New Smyrna they pulled up to make inquiry about the Victoria, parking their cars for fifteen minutes in a cluster that blocked the street and aroused the ire of tourists, truck drivers and motorists. A short distance south of New Smyrna the entourage made another stop when it met a flying Secret Service car that had come up from Mosquito Lagoon to pilot the President-elect to the drive the road became only a trail, in which palm and palmetto leaves scratched the varnish from the automobiles and the wheels mired to the axle.

When further progress by motor was impossible the party walked 500 yards and were at the pier in full view of the Victoria as she lay blistering in the sun two miles off shore. The tug Osceola, lay idle beside her, all thought of pulling her off before high tide to-morrow having been abandoned.

The next problem of the party adverse to the release of the labor czar was to attract attention to themselves, for a leaky rowboat was the only conveyance available at the pier. Mr. Harding took the lead in the demonstration of distress. Treating for out on the abandoned pier on timbers that creaked threateningly, he waved a white handkerchief and shouted at the top of his lungs. Other members of the party joined in the noise, and a Secret Service man fired a salvo with his pistol.

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Continued on Fourth Page.

## MILLER DRY BILL HEARING HOLDS NO HOPES FOR WETS

Half Dozen 'Liberals' Faced in Albany by Anderson's Organization.

LABOR'S PLEA HEARD

Manufacturers Also Urge Reasonable Reading of Volstead Act.

WARN OF CORRUPTION

Placing Enforcement in Hands of Police Dangerous, It Is Held.

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau. Albany, Feb. 8. A disorganized group of half a dozen men stood up against William H. Anderson, his lawyer and two score Anti-Saloon League officials this afternoon in a forlorn hope against passage of Gov. Miller's prohibition enforcement programme. And when a joint session of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Excise Committee of the Assembly had concluded a dry and long hearing it was conceded on all sides the measures will go through in pretty nearly their original form, perhaps a little more stringent here and a little more lenient there.

The Mulligan-Gage bills, as they are known, would write the Volstead act with new and drastic provisions into the statute books of the State, to be enforced by the police and the District Attorneys of the different counties. Magistrates are directed in the bills to fix bail at not less than \$1,000 and to inform the District Attorney of the case so he may, where the evidence warrants, take it before the Grand Jury. The District Attorney also would be obliged to act on the complaint of a citizen. Neglect or refusal on the part of an officer to perform such duties would be punishable by a fine of \$500.

In another section city and county judges and justices of the Supreme Court are authorized to issue warrants for search and seizure. One of the bills would amend the civil code enabling a person or his heirs to collect damages from another who had given him intoxicating liquors and by reason of which he had incurred injury or death.

There were but three speakers at the hearing who called on the Supreme Court for measures in their entirety. The most forcible of these was William H. Brady, representing the Manufacturers and Dealers League of the State of New York. He said he spoke for an organization embracing 300,000,000 and 300,000 persons. His argument was that since the Volstead act is enforced solely by the Federal Government.

Means Untold Expense.

"Untold expense, new bureaus and heavy taxes" would follow enactment of the bills, he said. "Federal enforcement has been a farce. If the State decides to assist in the enforcement it will be a farce. The people want a liberal amendment of the Volstead act, and are almost sure of getting it. Hold up these bills until the next Congress assemble."

Mr. Brady did not explain his reason for being confident of a change in the law by the new Congress. He appeared for the New York State Hotel Association and the Law Association of New York City, told the legislators he was making but a "formal" protest and did not think even that was worth while. Mr. Boland's argument might be paraphrased into four words, "Let bad enough alone." He said the Volstead act was drastic enough. Toward the end of the hearing he went on to say that the bill which would repeal the liquor tax law, Mr. Boland wanted it written in that the term "private dwelling" should be construed to include any department or added expense, the police would be going to do their duty. To show the good faith of his organization the superintendent was willing to withdraw a substitute measure and get behind the Mulligan-Gage programme.

"The people have spoken," Anderson went on. "They gave the candidate who was for enforcement of the law a plurality of 400,000 up-State, enough to overcome the nullificationists of New York City; yes, even enough to overcome the votes stolen by them in election frauds." Anderson was soliloquy for the law.

Sad Day for Wets.

All told it was a sad day for the wets, just the antithesis of that afternoon last year when Anderson and his legion were hunted, seared and routed at the hearing for the mythical 275 beer.

Mr. Anderson opened for the Anti-Saloon League. There weren't going to be any departments or added expense, the police would be going to do their duty. To show the good faith of his organization the superintendent was willing to withdraw a substitute measure and get behind the Mulligan-Gage programme.

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Continued on Fifth Page.

## BOOZE SHIPS OF ALL NATIONS ARE LIABLE TO SEIZURE HERE

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., Feb. 8. No vessel of any nationality may enter a United States port or come within the three mile limit bearing any intoxicating liquor in transit without being liable to seizure and the other penalties of the Volstead act under an opinion given by the Department of Justice to-day to the Treasury.

The opinion is the most sweeping construction of the dry law yet given by the law officers of the Government. It states specifically that no ship transporting liquor from one foreign port to another can touch at an American port and that liquor consigned from one foreign country to another cannot move through the United States in transit even if sealed under customs rules.

Just how far the Internal Revenue Bureau can go in enforcement has not been made plain. There is much room for speculation under the decision, which in its language would seem to prevent entrance into an American port even of a foreign passenger liner that had a bar or any booze on board, even though the booze supply was sealed.

The opinion states that the law is clear and rigid and that all transportation and possession except for personal use in the home is prohibited in all United States territory with the single exception of the Panama Canal. It even goes further and holds that the ban applies not only to liquors for beverage use but any liquid that contains more than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol.

## LOOTING CHARGED TO U. S. SOLDIERS

French Deputy Says Stocks Sold to His Government by Army Were Stolen.

NATIVES ARE INVOLVED

Inquiry Shows One American Officer Got Away With 2,500 Automobiles.

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau. Paris, Feb. 8. Both Americans and French are involved in a searching and sensational inquiry just completed by a French Parliamentary commission into what was declared to be amazing profits derived from dishonest handling of American army stocks left here in 1919 and sold to the French Government. Gabriel Despas, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, commission investigating the case, to-day characterized the situation thus:

"Scandalous deals were contracted with persons without money and without business scruples. All the capitals must be punished, regardless of their social or official standing, if the State is to blot out a scandal which cost millions and entailed disorder, corruption, robbery and looting."

M. Despas charged that "certain officers of the American army, under the benevolent eyes of French war stocks administrators," did just as they pleased with camp materials.

"France purchased these stocks by a detailed inventory dated March 31, 1919," he said. "In the following August, the purpose of which was to suspend the naval building programme six months unless satisfactory proof could be furnished that the capital ships now being built were not going to be obsolete when completed."

Senator Borah's contention, based largely upon statements attributed to British naval officials, has been that the battle of Jutland demonstrated the obsolescence of capital ships, that they could not be relied upon because of development of aerial bombing devices, and that submarines were cheaper and more effective. Neither of these contentions is sustained by the report to be made by the Naval Affairs Committee. The committee favors construction of naval airplane carriers in accordance with recommendations of the General Navy Board. An appropriation for constructing airplane carriers at a cost of \$24,500,000 each has been proposed by Senator Gerry (R. I.), and may be added to the naval appropriation bill when it reaches the Senate for action.

Secretary of War Baker announced to-day that the invitation extended by Secretary of Navy Daniels to the War Department to participate in bombing experiments to show the relative merits of battleships and airplanes as naval war agencies will be accepted.

TO ASK CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

Sir Auckland Geddes Returning to Press Proposal.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador to the United States, is returning to Washington armed with full powers to press forward proposals for a world conference on disarmament, according to reports published in the afternoon papers.

It is declared that this was one of the most important questions the Ambassador discussed with the Prime Minister.

GEN. SMUTS'S PARTY LEADS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Believed That He Will Get Good Working Majority.

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, Feb. 8.—The South African party, of which Gen. Smuts is head, has elected thirty-nine candidates up to this hour. The Laborites have elected eight, the Nationalists six and the Independents one.

The country vote is still uncertain. It is expected that the Nationalists will gain some seats in the Transvaal, while the South Africans look for good results in the Cape provinces.

The prevailing opinion is that Gen. Smuts will have a good working majority. F. H. Trevelyan, the Labor leader, was defeated by the Smuts candidate.

## REPORT INDORSES CAPITAL SHIP TYPE

Senate Committee Justifies Recommendations for an Efficient Fighting Arm.

PROGRAMME IS ASSURED

Baker Accepts Daniels's Challenge for Test of Airplane Bombing Powers.

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald.

New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., Feb. 8. The Senate Naval Affairs Committee today gave a sweeping indorsement to the recommendations of the General Navy Board, which commended the capital ship as an efficient fighting arm of the Navy and the uninterrupted continuance of the naval building programme. The only vote against it was that of Senator King (Utah), a Democrat, who will file a minority report.

The text of the majority report was not completed to-day but will be submitted to-morrow. It will incorporate not only views of the General Navy Board, which was before the committee to-day in executive session, but also will uphold contentions made to the committee by Admiral Coontz, chief of naval operations, and Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of construction.

The investigation was made by the Naval Affairs Committee in compliance with the resolution of Senator Borah (Ish.) approved by the Senate last week, the purpose of which was to suspend the naval building programme six months unless satisfactory proof could be furnished that the capital ships now being built were not going to be obsolete when completed.

Senator Borah's contention, based largely upon statements attributed to British naval officials, has been that the battle of Jutland demonstrated the obsolescence of capital ships, that they could not be relied upon because of development of aerial bombing devices, and that submarines were cheaper and more effective. Neither of these contentions is sustained by the report to be made by the Naval Affairs Committee. The committee favors construction of naval airplane carriers in accordance with recommendations of the General Navy Board. An appropriation for constructing airplane carriers at a cost of \$24,500,000 each has been proposed by Senator Gerry (R. I.), and may be added to the naval appropriation bill when it reaches the Senate for action.

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## TO OPEN GRAVE OF BERGDOLL LAWYER IN FEDERAL PROBE